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MACDONALD JOURNAL

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FOOD SCIENCE

EDUCATION

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COVER PHOTO: A scene from the Canadian prairies. These grain elevators in Fleming, Sask., are reproduced from a pen-and-ink sketch by Canada's R. D. Wilson, courtesy of the Bank of Montreal.

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mandate for change

Commitment. In today's world, nations and people are committed to a variety of positions which influence each one of us in a very special and unique way. Some governments are committed to democracy. Some citizens are committed to changing the class system in their particular society. Many college students are committed to challenging the established means and ends of life.

In Canada, most adults are committed to a particular trade vocation or profession. Many adults are committed to a particular political ideology. Most adults are committed to several organizations — those concerning the farm, agriculture, education, community improvement and professional growth and development. Some citizens are committed to a particular effort while others are committed to destroying their efforts. Most people are committed to some position of moderation.

In June, 1968, the Canadian people elected a government committed to change. Time will be the judge of the strength of this commitment. In terms of agriculture, this commitment needs to be documented, as commitment plus action is needed to place agriculture and rural living on an equivalent basis with other segments of society. During the coming few months, the statements of the Federal Task Force in Agriculture must be presented for public discussion. In addition, a national conference of the most able farmers and agriculturalists should be assembled to study the recommendations of the Task Force and the means of their implementation.

Likewise in Quebec, where there is a noticeable lack of publicity of the

results of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a concern for getting the facts and hearing the recommendations based on the facts must be paramount. These two cases, one involving Ottawa, the other Quebec, indicate the need for concern and commitment by governments.

But the government level is only one aspect of commitment. The second is that commitment of the individual to his vocation or profession. There is a need for the individual to be involved in determining the course of his own life and of the goals of society. If one is tired of the apathy of the past, then one can only be committed to action and involvement.

The third aspect of commitment is that of the many organizations which have been established to serve our collective needs. In many cases they make unrealistic demands, unstudied resolutions and inadequate proposals. When they are called on for action, they cannot rally support nor do they really know their form of commitment. This is why it is so important for organizations to be committed and to understand what their commitment is.

Regardless of the level — the individual, organization or government — commitment is the belief that the effort, no matter how small, should be carried through to the end, to its ultimate destiny. It is a case, not only of "Be Prepared" but "Be Determined", if we want the mandate to really result in change and improvement in the lives of every man, woman and child in Canada.

— The Editor

the agrologist in the seventies

"In Canada today we are producing food that is surplus. The price of wheat is depressed. It is obvious that, economically, there is a surplus of food. The fact that, from the humanitarian or nutritional stand-point, there is a shortage in the hungry countries is apparently not an important economic fact. It isn't food that is in short supply, it is dollars."



by Dr. H. G. Dion
Dean, Faculty of Agriculture
Macdonald College of
McGill University

In addressing the Convention on the theme "The Agrologist in the Seventies" it is important that we understand about whom I am talking when I speak about "agrologists." Do agrologists include everybody in agriculture? Obviously the answer is "no" since the definition for "agriculture" is much broader. Agriculture is concerned with the production, distribution, processing, and marketing of agricultural products. Under this definition the man making linoleum out of flax or penicillin out of corn is part of the agricultural industry. But are they agrologists? — No!

Who are agrologists, then? Agrologists are those people who operate professionally under an Agrologist's Act. The first professional Acts were those of Quebec, establishing the Corporation des Agronomes, and of Saskatchewan where the word "agrologist" first became accepted. Why were these professional Acts needed? It was basically because of the appointment by government of politically qualified but technically unqualified people to agricultural posts. Such posts were obviously neither in research nor in teaching, but were in the areas of the advisory service — the ag. rep. service — and the Acts were, in fact, devised to protect the farmer against unqualified pseudo-professionals.

While one of the functions of the professional Acts is to permit the organization of Institutes of Agrologists (such as your own), the primary purpose of the Acts is to permit the Institutes to exert discipline on members and non-members practicing agrology. The basis for this is (1) to make sure that those who are paid for giving agricultural advice are qualified to do so, (2) to discipline unqualified people acting as agrologists and (3) to discipline members who act unethically and unprofessionally.

Agrologists then, properly speaking, are agricultural advisors who are paid for giving advice. Such professional Acts do not require amateurs and others giving free advice to belong. They do not require university professors who are engaged in teaching to belong (unless part of their job is extension or if they operate as consultants). Research staff, who do not involve themselves in extension work, are also not required to belong.

What is the major task facing agrologists, the general practitioners of the agricultural industry? It is obviously the problems associated with the economic health of their clients — the farmer and his farm.

It is unfortunately characteristic of the organization of our technical services in agriculture that the farm is too often the neglected factor in agri-

culture. Today we have hundreds of entomologists worrying about the health of insects; dozens of soilmen worrying about the nature and classification of soils and their fertility status; dozens of plant science people worrying about plants, their diseases, their genetics; dozens of animal science specialists worrying about rate of gain, fertility and infertility, and the general health of animals; but we have far too few people working on the problems of the health of the farm and the economic health of the farmer. Even among our agricultural economists, in whose bailiwick this is supposed to fall, many of these specialists are either doing analyses of what has happened in the past, as a contribution to economic history, or compiling statistics which provide non-informative averages; — even those agricultural economists in the universities, bless them, are taking advantage of their academic freedom in too many cases to do consulting work, but not for farmers!

All of us concerned with the health of the farm recognize that if a farmer charged a realistic rate of interest on his capital, he would in most cases be working for almost nothing, while if he charged a reasonable rate for his labour and management skills, his return on capital is ridiculously small. If we couple this situation with the fact that most farms are too small to support today's standards of urban life, we can understand why farmers find it difficult to make changes. The initial costs for such changes must come out of the family living.

The farmers' problems today are economic, financial and organizational, not primarily technical. In fact, in many cases farmers actually suffer from an excess of advice — technical advice which they often cannot afford to use. Why doesn't the farmer use more fertilizer? — he can't afford it. Why doesn't he plant certified seed? — he can't afford it. Why doesn't he build a modern dairy barn? — he can't afford it.

The farmer recognizes his problems. He knows that the kind of farm he should have has a capital value of about \$100,000, but how is he to finance it? — and when he wants to retire how does his successor pay for it?

Agriculture is the only industry which doesn't operate with other people's capital. Long-term mortgage credit is in general not obtainable except from government, and eventually a mortgage has to be repaid. Do we know any other major industry where the business folds up with the death of the owner? Shouldn't farms be incorporated so that the family corporation can continue and only

the shares transferred on the death or retirement of the owner?

We must recognize that more than half of today's farmers in Canada are operating on yesterday's standards and are living very poorly.

Canada may have about 250,000 real full-time farmers, and even these are too many. The rate of disappearance of farmers frightens some and encourages others, but the big question we have to face is: are we losing the wrong farmers? Isn't our problem as agrologists to make sure that we have the capable farmers on the land at the end of the seventies, and not the tired and discouraged who could not make a living in industry?

The agrologist of the seventies will be a farm management specialist. His job will be to give advice to that half of our farmers who can use it effectively. He will be fluent in computerized farm accounting, will be a good income tax consultant and will have at his beck-and-call specialists in the various branches of technical agriculture to solve the "little" problems.

Will the typical agrologist of the future still be a government employee? During the seventies, probably "yes", but to a steadily decreasing extent. "Advice is worth what it costs" and free advice is valued at cost in far too many cases, no matter how good it is. Already extension work in poultry management has largely disappeared from Provincial Departments of Agriculture, and this trend of such specialists being either attached to industry or working as consultants, will certainly grow. There are numerous examples to prove that alert farmers are willing to pay for good advice. Their chances to do so, I predict, will increase.

It follows, then, that the traditional government extension advice will fairly rapidly disappear, first the county ag. rep. as a generalist, and later the specialists, as the demand for particular services that the farmer is willing to pay for (or that industry is prepared to contribute to promote sales) increases. It will be awkward in the in-between stage when both government, and industrial and private consultants, are offering duplicate services, but as with the poultry industry, when the need for the government-financed service disappears, the service will in turn disappear.

The unsettled question is, of course, whether such farm management services will be instituted fast enough, either by government or privately, to solve the problems of that half of today's farmers who should be farming in the eighties. If these services are instituted fast enough, and are used, we have a good chance of

saving a broad-based agriculture with perhaps 125,000 economically viable farms in Canada; if not, large corporation farms will take over the major part of Canada's agricultural production.

It is obvious that industry is beginning to look at agriculture — large-scale agriculture backed by all the management and technical services — as a good investment. The economics of scale, if they can be combined with superior management skills, make large-scale corporation farming attractive.

Corporation farms have generally failed in the past since they couldn't pull in their belts in the same way that the family farm could, when the prices of agricultural products went down. In today's managed economy, with Keynesian economics in vogue, it remains to be seen whether we can avoid depressions, and whether the current fashion of unemployment and of small depressions without drastic cuts in prices will be maintained. If it can be, I predict corporation farming will prosper and the family-sized commercial farm will be on the way out. Under these circumstances agrologists would then largely be employed by the agricultural corporations.

Canada will produce roughly the same amount of agricultural products with either corporation farming or commercial family farms, but it is likely that prices to consumers would be lower with commercial family farms, since the farm families live on the returns to both labour and capital. The costs on corporation farms, since they must make adequate returns on both labour and capital, will be higher and will probably not be balanced by the economies of scale.

An increase in the cost of food, however, is not as important economically as it once was. Today all developed countries live on their industrial base. Not many years ago, the cost of food was a very significant factor in the cost of labour and therefore of manufactured goods. Today, capital in the form of equipment (sometimes automated) has increased the productivity of labour to the point that an increase in food costs does not have a major determining effect on the cost of goods and services — we spend too much of our income on entertainment, travel, gasoline, housing and a whole host of non-agricultural products so that food no longer determines the cost of living and the worker's wages.

This has certain implications for us in agriculture and in Canada. We need not fear that our competitive position in manufactured goods would be jeo-

pardized by an increase in the price paid producers of food — and food is certainly relatively cheaper than ever before. However, increases in prices of primary agricultural products will stimulate both the trend to corporation farms and to economic family farms.

In either case, the role of the agrologist will change to become that of the hired consultant, assisting with management decisions affecting the long-time development of the farm — either a corporation farm or a family farm.

What about the broader role of agriculture and our moral conviction that agriculture must help to solve the world food and population problem? My conclusion is that unless we have an unexpected chance in national and international philosophies and a shift in economic thinking, we in Canada might as well forget, as have the Swedes, the policies of sending cheap food to the developing countries. In Sweden it is government policy to actually cut back on agricultural production.

I do not feel that either the Canadian farmer or the Canadian Government can afford to foot the bill for a massive food give-away as part of the solution to the problem of hungry millions. As in the past economics will dictate who eats well and who doesn't, both within and between countries.

The solution to the world food problem is population control. Without this agriculture can make no lasting contribution. However, since the solution to national food problems will be national, we can contribute assistance in terms of technically trained people, if we can find roles for temperate-agriculture Canadians in the hungry tropical lands. Our training and experience are not always appropriate.

Agriculture in Canada will continue to grow with our population. We will have fewer people engaged in farming, but a steadily increasing number concerned with technical agriculture and paid-for advisory services. We will certainly have no trouble meeting our needs with our own products, providing the price is right.

Unless we do something about the health of the farm and the economic health of the farmer, we will see much higher food prices and even an increase in the importation of such things as butter and lamb from other countries.

An efficient economically viable agriculture for a smaller number of capable producers is a necessity. This is the challenge for the "agrologist of the seventies".

alfalfa weevil reaches Quebec

by: Walker Riley,
Department of Agronomy,
Macdonald College.

In June, 1968, the Alfalfa weevil was found for the first time in Quebec, in Mississquoi and Brome Counties. The extent of the infestation has not been established at the time of writing. A Department of Agriculture survey two years ago failed to turn up any specimens. While the damage has been done, this article hopes to provide information as a basis for coming years. A more detailed report will be published in the Journal next April.

The Alfalfa weevil, *charançon postiche de la luzerne* (French name); *Hypera postica* (Latin name), was first discovered near Salt Lake City in 1904. Since then, it has spread to most of the states of United States, and into Western Canada to become a major Alfalfa production problem.

Damage is caused primarily by the feeding of the larvae on the upper leaves of the Alfalfa plant. In the first cut, loss of yield is caused by defoliation. The chewed-out leaves have a lacy effect. Over-all, a damaged field appears silvery. In the second cut, damage to the young growing points may result in the loss of the stand. Serious damage to the third cut is not usual.

The maturing larva, usually found feeding on the upper leaves, is about 1/4 inch long, light grass-green, with

a whitish stripe down its back and a narrow, faint stripe on either side. It has a small dark head, a wrinkled body, no true legs, and travels actively by humping its back. It stops often, raising itself on the posterior segments to reach out for a new hold. When disturbed, it will momentarily curl up, then move off. Younger larvae will vary in colour from tan to light green.

In spring, the over-wintered adult lays yellow, oval eggs in clusters at or in the base of the stems of growing Alfalfa, or in stubble or crop refuse. The emerged larva climbs an Alfalfa stem and feeds vigorously for 20-30 days, sometimes longer, before spinning a loose cocoon on the plant or on the ground. The pupa stage lasts 10-15 days. The emerging adult weevil flies out of the field to enter a resting stage until it returns the following spring. In Northern areas, one generation only per year is usual.

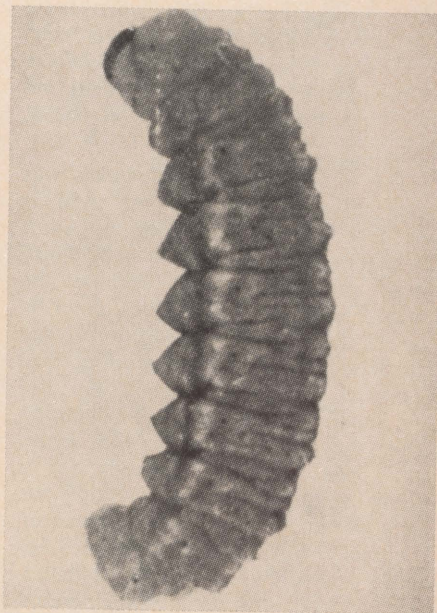
Control, as practiced in United States, centres around early cutting of the first crop of Alfalfa, and where infestation is serious, spraying the stubble of the first cut with one of several insecticides to prevent destruction of the new shoots. The third cut rarely requires treatment.

Other host plants include sweet clover, burr clover, and weeds. The larvae do not feed on Birdsfoot Trefoil, Red Clover, or Ladino clover if they have a choice. Pure stands of these species are rarely attacked.

While the arrival of the Alfalfa weevil in Quebec is a cause for concern, control at reasonable cost is possible. A review of the recommendations from the states bordering Quebec, and a survey of the extent of this year's infestation, is being prepared for a forthcoming issue of this Journal.



Eggs

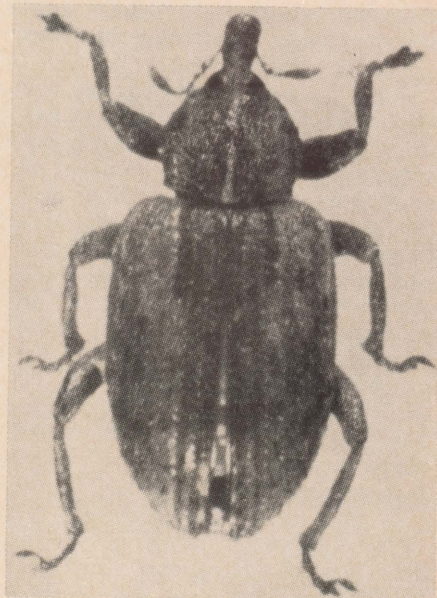


Larva



Alfalfa weevil larvae injury to (a) terminal growth and (b) opened leaves of alfalfa.

Adult



to improve continuing education in Quebec

by Fernand Jolicoeur,
Director-General, Adult Education,
Quebec Department of Education.

*This article is a digest of a speech
presented by Mr. Jolicoeur at
Macdonald College earlier this year.*

*It reports on developments in adult
education at the provincial level and
indicates the size of the task.*

The term continuing education was used officially for the first time at the 2nd World Conference on Adult Education in 1960 in Montreal. Until then, and still to-day, we use the term "Adult Education" to describe the educational opportunities offered to those who need up-grading and technical training because they did not receive an appropriate education when they were young. In that sense, adult education is a remedy for a faulty situation. Little by little, we have discovered that adult education, becomes necessary for everyone, because practically everybody needs adaptation to continuously changing conditions of living and to a world in perpetual and more and more rapid evolution.

The education of children and the continuing education of adults therefore become the two major axes of a modern system of education. That is why, in April 1966, the Department of Education of Quebec created the new Directorate of Continuing Education to serve everyone; youngsters and adults, educated, trained and untrained, poor and rich.

Right from the beginning, the new directorate has had two main objectives: (a) to build the structures necessary to implement a program of adult education in proportion with the needs of a province like ours where about half the active population does not have, on the average, more than seven years of schooling; (b) to conduct research on the real needs for the education of adults in the different regions of Quebec, and (c) to develop a methodology of education which takes into account the psychology and sociology of a rapidly changing community.

1 — Structures — (a) Internal

The first main objective was to build internal and external structures, for the new department. The internal

structure deals with the development of the Directorate itself in four main divisions.

1. *The Division of Teaching* is surely the most important one, since it is responsible for all the programs of formal education; for all credit courses, in general or technical matters, at all levels of education, and either part time or full time. Its principle preoccupation is evidently the occupational training of those who need it to earn a decent living for themselves and their families. We have to recognize that most of our labor force, in Quebec, has not been prepared to face the tremendous industrial explosion of to-day. This program is carried out in collaboration with the Federal Government which pays for a major part of our adult education program, according to the Federal-Provincial agreement for the occupational training of adults.

2. The second division of the Directorate is the *Division of General Culture* (service d'éducation populaire) which is responsible for all the non-formal education, or the non-credit courses for adults. These programs could be for individuals in search of information, or culture (like a course on Sputnik's and Space or painting, or an introduction to philosophy), or they could be for members of private organizations who need social and economic education in order to play their role in society. The first programs are ordinarily given by teaching institutions like schoolboards, CEGEPS and Universities. The others are given in the

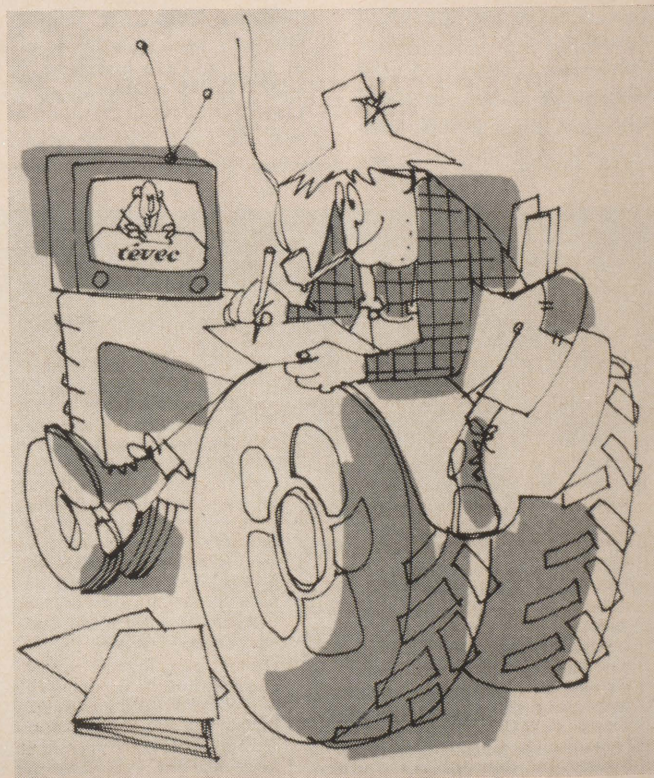
form of study sessions by, what we call the intermediate bodies, groups such as labor unions, cooperatives, chambers of commerce, etc. These groups receive grants from us according to certain criteria established by a consultative committee called the Planning Committee of Adult Education.

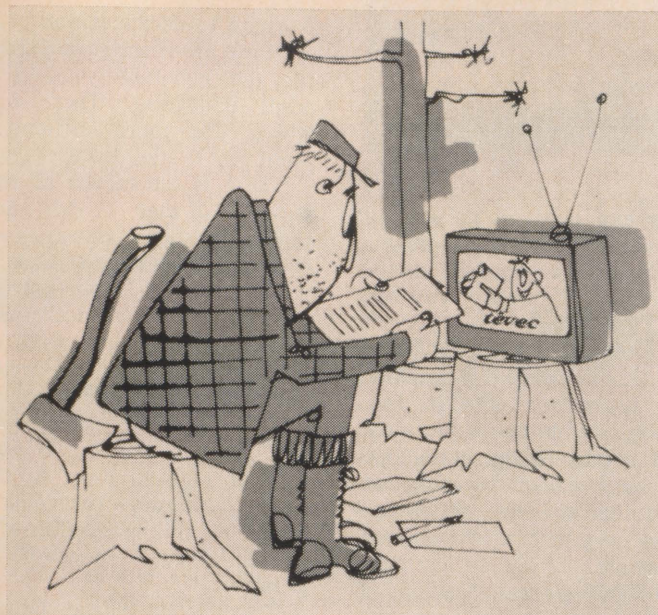
3. The third division is the *Division of Finance* (service de gestion) responsible for financing all the programs, for giving financial help to all those who are entitled to it according to our regulations.

4. The fourth division, the *Division of Research*, is responsible for identifying the needs of adult education in Quebec and developing a methodology of adult education.

(b) External

We have also had to create links between the Department and those who, in fact, are the real agents of adult education, those who work in the field. As a general rule it is not the ministry who opens classes or holds study sessions for adults, but the teaching institutions, like schoolboards and CEGEPS, and the private associations. The ministry is there to bring them technical and financial aid. The first agents who needed help were the Regional Schoolboards who are responsible for teaching at the secondary level, one of the most needed program areas for Quebec workers, now and for some years to come. That is why we have written regulations directed to the schoolboards authorizing them to organize adult education in the name of the





Department and describing the way of financing these programs with government money.

We also have to regulate adult education at the college level. We are already working at this in collaboration with the Directorate of collegiate teaching. For the time being, the adult education programs of that level must be self-financed, that is, the adults must pay what it costs. The university level of adult education is also being considered. Every university in Quebec has a program of adult education. We still have to find a way, for us in the Department, to enter into collaboration with these universities in matters of adult education. For the time being, our budget does not permit us to do much at that level, but to offer our help to coordinate their efforts with those of the lower levels of teaching. We *must* foresee that the role of universities in adult education will become more and more important, not only in teaching adults, and professionals needing refreshing and updating courses, but also in preparing teachers for adults and by supporting research in adult education.

2 — Research

I have said at the beginning that the Directorate has two main objectives: to build the internal and external structures, and to conduct research in adult education. Three major research projects are under way.

(a) *Operation Start*: (Opération Départ): -

Our first objective was to try to discover the needs of adults for education in a province like ours. This is absolutely necessary if we want to plan action with the most possible efficiency, considering the resources and the public funds avail-

able for adult education. That is why we have developed what we have called "Opération Départ" with the help of the Regional Schoolboards. We have asked each of the 64 Regional Schoolboards to organize a committee composed of representatives of all the groups interested in adult education, from teaching institutions and intermediate bodies. We preferred to work this way rather than entrust specialists with this survey. We think that the result of such a survey made by those who are concerned directly by it, by those who will have to realize the plan with us according to identified priorities and the available resources, is of much more value, even if it has not all the scientific weight the specialists usually look for in a survey.

The results of "Opération Départ" are already arriving at our office. We have received about 40 reports. Our Division of Research is working on them and will publish synthetical papers on the different parts of the survey. I must add that we still have to do the survey in Montreal where we were not able to conduct it during Expo '67. A team is working at it right now. We hope to be able to have a committee composed of all the interested groups in adult education in Montreal, in a couple of months.

I must add that we are now asking the "Opération Départ" committees to convert themselves into permanent regional consultative committees, consultative to the regional agents of adult education and to us in Quebec in order to help us keep up to date with the changing needs of adult education.

(b) *Project SESAME*:

Considering research in adult education, our most important project

is the one we call "SESAME" It is research in the methodology of adult education. Sesame reminds us of the magic word which opened the door to a fabulous treasure. We hope that for many adults, it will mean the opening of the door to the treasure of knowledge.

The objective of this project is to find out a method for training teachers of adults. The project is being developed in three main parts: The first step consists of three pilot-classes run under three different activist methods of teaching: "animation sociale", group dynamics and "école active". Each class is run by a team of three specialists in each of these methods. The students are unemployed people enlisted to follow a 9th. grade class like thousands of others are doing in regular classes. The course, at this first step, will last 22 weeks, which is the length of a regular 9th. grade course followed on a full-time basis (35 hours a week).

The second step of the experiment will be to use a synthesis of the previous experiment to train 24 regular teachers of adults. The training will take about 4 weeks. The third step will be for those 24 teachers to test their new skills in teaching 9th. grade classes for unemployed people, during 22 weeks.

The "Sesame" team will then have to analyse the whole project, to derive the best of it and build a methodology for training teachers of adults. We hope that in the summer of 1969, we will be ready to organize special training sessions for teachers of adults, with the collaboration of the Directorate of teacher training.

(c) *Tévec*:

Finally, the third main task of our Division of Research is the experiment using television in adult education, a huge project called Tévec, (Télévision Educative du Quebec).

We have chosen the Saguenay - Lake St. John region to implement it through the private T.V. stations of Chicoutimi and Jonquiere. We produce the videotapes ourselves in our studio in Quebec. A special team has been put together composed of specialists in education on the one hand and television technicians on the other, plus 'animateurs sociaux' in the field.

The objective of the project is to give a 9th. grade certificate (in 48 weeks) to all those who enroll and pass the exams at the end of the period. The original objective of the project consisted of the teaching of school subjects (French, English, mathematics), through the discussion of social themes. We think that it is the best way of motivating adults to

study fractions, for instance, which is otherwise very boring. More than that, it is a way of giving adults more than just an academic knowledge, but also a social one, a way to help them become active citizens. An adult doesn't study only to master fractions, but to become a more efficient worker and a more active citizen.

With Tévec there are two aspects: an experiment in using television for adult education and a new method of teaching with a larger content than the traditional program of the secondary level of education. Thirty-five thousand adults follow our program each day. The program is repeated three times a day, because many of them are shift workers. We can say that the project itself is in the hands of the Lake St. John people. We have 70 local committees, 4 sub-regional and one regional committee to follow the experiment, to help the participants and, to advise us on the daily development of the programs. Tévec is theirs now and they will make what they want of it according to their needs. It is their instrument, an instrument of human resource development in their region.

What can I add now? This year, our budget was 35 million dollars, of which 27 million came from Ottawa, according to the Federal - Provincial agreement. We estimate that at least 300,000 adults, this year, have benefited from our financial help of one kind or another; 200,000 in credit courses — and 100,000 in non-credit ones. Last year, only half of that number had been reached by us. We expect to increase to 400,000 next year. We are involved in an explosion in the adult education field. It seems as if everybody wants to come back to school. Our objective is to have this school large enough and adapted enough to adults in order to receive everybody and to fit every kind of need. But, again, we *will* succeed only in collaboration with every interested group in adult education. As I have said, our responsibility is not to do the job ourselves, to teach adults, but to help those who have that responsibility. Our only limits are our budget and our guide, the plan of action, consisting of the priorities identified jointly by the "Opération Départ" committees and the Provincial Planning Committee of Adult Education.

In conclusion, I would like to quote from an article in a 1963 issue of a N.A.P.S.A.E. publication from Washington, D.C.

"Sir Arthur Conan Doyle was referring to the foil and companion of Sherlock Holmes but he might have been describing a large segment of the American people to-day... men

and women who have become "fixed points" educationally in an age that is changing with awesome speed."

Even the redoubtable Sherlock Holmes would have been hard pressed to explain the enigma of the space age. While one group of men is planning to travel to and land on the distant lunar surface, another group is unable to read the simple nursery rhyme about the cow that jumped over the moon.

There are too many complex socioeconomic factors behind this situation to attempt to over-simplify it. One generalization seems to make sense for at least a part of the population that has been bypassed by progress; the concept that the rate of change has been so fast that we have been caught unaware. Many of us have been left behind without realizing it until we are slapped in the face with the "fait accompli."

The high school and even college graduate who is fairly well read could afford to feel a certain amount of smugness about his education until his youngster came home from elementary school with a concept of mathematics that is totally foreign to him.

The factory worker or the office bookkeeper may read about automation and cybernetics but not appreciate the words until he is displaced from his job by automatic lathes and automatic dataprocessors.

A new law often is not understood until its effects are felt by the people.

Change is inconvenient, sometimes painful, even when it is for the better. It is far easier to resist it than to understand it. But it is as inevitable as winter turning to spring and we are

learning to accept it and change with

These are specific, concrete reasons for the inevitability of a boom in adult education. There are others which are more difficult to pinpoint... to tie down.

There is the matter of the natural curiosity of man... that human drive that propels men onward to seek out new ideas and new facts. This in itself insures a perpetual growth in continuing education. As more new knowledge develops, man's desire to acquire it is sure to develop simultaneously. There is the increasing realization among school superintendents that adult education is an integral part of and an asset to the educational program for children and youth. As this realization grows, public school adult education is sure to grow.

There is the vague, uncertain, undefinable frustration felt by so many adults at not fully understanding what is going on in the world around them. When an adult asks "What keeps a satellite up there?" he is ripe for continuing education. When a burly truck driver asks "What the hell are we fighting for in Vietnam?" he is ripe for learning. When a teenager asks his father or mother to explain the theory of relativity, he may begin to think that somehow he needs to get up to date.

There are many hard-to-pinpoint reasons why adult education is a certainty of the future. All of these reasons, plus those that can be pinpointed, lead us to the conclusion that there is an impending boom in our profession. This leads us to ask whether or not we are ready for that boom.



Macdonald Reports

The Editor,
Macdonald Journal,
Macdonald College, Que.

Dear Mr. Editor:

Having just read your editorial in the June issue of the Journal I am puzzled by your lack of mention of the B.A.E.Q. plan for Lower Quebec. You give a rosy picture of A.R.D.A. plans for New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Manitoba, but damn the work in Quebec with faint praise.

I can heartily applaud your opinion of "rural slums" in Quebec, because I know there are many, but to suggest that nothing is being done is far from the truth. It is true that practical plans for improvement are long in coming through, but the Lower St. Lawrence Pilot Project is already in action, and more than \$200 million in joint funds (Federal-Provincial) are now being spent.

Adult education in that area has been given a big boost during the last three winters, a couple of villages of "buche-rons" and their families have been moved, at their own request, and some dozens of small creameries have been amalgamated into two or three big regional plants. Two big Government supported trawlers are now operating out of Gaspé ports; a big dock is also completed and fish plants are envisaged.

I know there are other extensive programs which are underway, but the language barrier is stalling communication and we are not aware of what is going on. In Western Quebec and the Eastern Townships the Journal could help progress by demanding some action on the two extensive surveys which were made of the River Rouge Valley in the Laurentians, and the Brome-Missisquoi district several years ago. In some localities only the summer tourists keep the countryside from becoming "rural slums". Some action on these surveys is badly needed now.

O. R. Evans.

new directors

The rapid development of regional school facilities in Quebec has resulted in the appointment of several directors of continuing education. Because of the important role of these people in your communities, the name of the directors for each region follows:-

Mr. Fred Hartwick,
Director General,
Regional School Board of Ottawa Valley,
2 Millar Street,
Hull, P.Q.

Mr. Frank Heath,
Technical Consultant for Continuing Education
190 Cremazie Blvd.,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. G. Hoffman,
Bedford Regional School Board,
P. O. Box 1910,
Cowansville, P.Q.

Dr. J. Lyons,
Laurentian Regional School Board,
P. O. Box 204,
Lachute, P.Q.

Mr. John McCarthy,
Pointe Claire Catholic School Commission,
130 Ambassador Ave.,
Pointe Claire, P.Q.

Mr. Earl McCurdy,
North Island Regional School Board,
1530 Curé Labelle,
Chomedey, P.Q.

Mr. Hugh Purdie,
Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal,
6000 Fielding Avenue,
Montreal, P.Q.

Mr. Stan Rowe,
Eastern Townships Regional School Board,
P. O. Box 560,
Lennoxville, P.Q.

Mr. Ed. Todd,
South Shore Regional School Board,
81 Green Street,
St. Lambert, Montreal 13, P.Q.

Mr. W. Grant Taylor,
Director, Division of Continuing Education,
Lakeshore Regional School Board,
450 Church Street,
Beaconsfield, P.Q.

Mr. Frank Wetmore,
Chateauguay Regional School Board,
206 MacLeod Ave.,
Chateauguay, P.Q.

Mr. Lorne Hayes,
Regional School Board of Gaspesia,
School Municipality of Chaleur Bay,
New Carlisle, P.Q.

Owen wins Grindley Medal

Casper W. Owen of Harrow, Ontario has been selected as the first recipient of the Agricultural Institute of Canada's Grindley Medal.

Mr. Owen, now retired, was employed as a plant breeder with the Canada Department of Agriculture Harrow Research Station from 1929-62. He is being presented with the Medal in recognition of his outstanding contribution to agriculture through his breeding and development of soybean varieties which have found wide acceptance and adaptability in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Owen will be presented with the Medal and a certificate at the AIC Annual Meeting and Convention at McMaster University, Hamilton, the last week of June. The AIC is the professional and scientific association of more than 3,800 agrologists (professional agriculturists) whose members are active in all phases of agriculture in Canada and abroad. The Grindley Medal is named in honor of F.H. Grindley, first Secretary of the Institute.

Mr. Owen was born in Montreal in 1902. In 1925, he graduated from Macdonald College with a B.S.A. and that same year joined the Forage Plant Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Five years later, he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Harrow.

Dr. D. S. MacLachlan elected to National Council of A.I.C.

Five new provincial directors have been elected to the National Council of the Agricultural Institute of Canada.

The five are:

British Columbia:

J.E. Miltimore, Head, Animal Science Section, Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Summerland.

Alberta:

D.B. Wilson, Research Staff, Canada Department of Agriculture Research Station, Lethbridge.

Saskatchewan:

A.D. McLeod, Research Co-ordinator, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Regina.

Ontario:

D.S. MacLachlan, Director, Plant Protection Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

W. S. Young, Co-ordinator of Extension in Field Crops, Crop Science Department, Ontario Agricultural College, University of Guelph.

The National Council is the National governing body of the Agricultural Institute of Canada. It is a professional and scientific association of more than 3,800 agrologists (professional agriculturists). The members of the AIC are active in all phases of the agricultural industry, in Canada and abroad. Provincial directors on the National Council are elected for a two-year term.

A native of Kenmore, Ont., Dr. MacLachlan holds B.Sc. (1948) and M.Sc. (1949) degrees in bacteriology from Macdonald College, Que., and a Ph.D. (1952) in plant virology from the University of Wisconsin.

Following graduation in 1948, he was employed in the Diseases of Horticultural Crops Section, Botany and Plant Pathology Division, Science Service where he did research on bacterial and virus diseases of the potato.

He was named Chief of the Crop Certification Section in 1963 and in 1966 was appointed to his present position as Director of the Plant Protection Division.

P. E. Sylvestre retires

Lennoxville, Que., June 7, 1968 — Paul Emile Sylvestre, director of the Canada Department of Agriculture's Research Station here, has retired after 39 years with the department and a career distinguished for contributions to livestock management.

Born at Berthierville, Que., Mr. Sylvestre had acquired an extensive educational background before joining the federal department. His degrees include a B.A. from the University of Montreal in 1932, a B.S.A. in general agriculture from the Oka Agricultural Institute in 1927, and an M.Sc. from the University of Wisconsin in 1928 after graduate study there on a scholarship from the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Most of his career with the CDA was spent in Ottawa where he joined the Animal Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms Service in 1929. He specialized in research on animal husbandry with the division, and later with the Animal Research Institute until 1962, when he was appointed director of the Research Station at Lennoxville.

Mr. Sylvestre over the years has played a prominent role in promoting improvement in the management and feeding of beef cattle in eastern Canada. And while working at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa, he also helped develop a method for measuring the relative productivity of pasture herbage by using livestock — a method that is widely used today in pasture experiments.

The University of Guelph is adding the second Faculty member to its Board of Governors on July 1st. He is P. A. Wright of the Agricultural Economics Department. A native of Lennoxville, P.Q. he is a graduate of Macdonald College, class of 1950, Michigan State College and Michigan State University. Dr. Wright joined the staff of Ontario Agricultural College as lecturer in 1953 and became full professor in 1962.

annual meeting — Morgan Arboretum Assoc.

The Morgan Arboretum and Woodlot Development Association held its 17th. annual meeting at Macdonald College June 5th. President F. A. Harrison reported that Macdonald College's Department of Woodlot Management while continuing its program of technical assistance to woodlot owners in the Chateauguay-Huntingdon district, was also undertaking many research activities. Mr. Harrison pointed out that Dr. Roger Bider has organized a major course in wildlife management and biology. He stressed the fact that many of the students taking the course were French-speaking, underlined the broad interest in the Department's services.

The Association has for many years promoted the idea that the farmer woodlot owner possessed an ideal setting for recreation which offers people from metropolitan areas the opportunity to hunt and fish on a modest budget. Mr. Harrison said the Association was aware of the need for the establishment of standards in this type of cash income endeavour and was willing to co-operate with both farmers and government agencies in formulating standards and certifying those who qualify.

Officers for the coming year are:
Hon. President — Dr. Vernon E. Johnson

President — Dr. F. A. Harrison, Vice-Principal Woodlands, Can. International Paper Co.

Vice-President — Mr. T.R. Lee

Sec-Treasurer — Mr. W.C. Shipley,
Sec-Registrar, Macdonald College.

Honorary Director — Mr. S.H. Dobell
Directors:

Mr. Lowell Besley

Dr. Louis G. Johnson

Prof. R. I. Brawn

Dr. W.H. Brittain, Scientific Advisor,
Morgan Arboretum, Macdonald College.

Mr. J. Campbell Merrett

Dr. H.G. Dion, Dean, Vice-Principal,
Macdonald College.

Mr. J. Bartlett Morgan, Morgan Trust Co.

Mr. John A. Fuller

Mr. Robert Raynauld, Publisher, "La Ferme".

Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, Principal & Vice-Chancellor, McGill University.

Dr. G.H. Tomlinson, Res. Dir.,
Domtar Research Division.

Next Month:

An article by
Dr. Eugene Donefer,
Dept. of
Animal Science

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE BY
THE QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

ASSISTANCE POLICY
Artificial Insemination and
Livestock Improvement Service

premiums offered on the purchase of purebred mares

*Compiled by
Tom Pickup
Information Service,
Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization*

*Photographs by
Office du Film du Québec*

Farm operations still require the use of good draught horses; but this great domestic need is becoming more and more difficult to satisfy, as our ordinary source of supply is now greatly depleted. For this major reason, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization is encouraging the breeding of good farm horses by paying bonuses on the purchase of qualified animals.

MODE OF ASSISTANCE

- 1 — By placing at the disposal of any farmer who wishes to raise horses the means of purchasing a purebred mare;
- 2 — By particularly encouraging the purchase of mares of a real good draught type.

N.B. — This offer does not apply to a transaction between father and son or any other party living on the same farm.

FINANCIAL AID OFFERED:

To any bona fide farmer who is seriously interested in the breeding of good draught horses and who will pur-

chase a purebred mare of any of the following four breeds (Belgian, Percheron, Clydesdale and Canadian), the Department agrees to grant a premium of 20% of the purchase price, up to a maximum of sixty (\$60) dollars.

REGULATIONS:

An eligible mare must be:

- 1 — Approved by an Official of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Service;
- 2 — Typical of its breed, and free from all defects or hereditary ailments;
- 3 — Not under ONE YEAR OLD, and not over TWELVE YEARS OF AGE.

In order to obtain this premium, the purchaser must send in (to the Administration Service) the certificate of registration attesting the transfer of the animal to his ownership, together with a sales slip (duly signed by the seller) stating the name, the registration number and the purchase price of the mare. The Department reserves the right to have the animal evaluated before paying the bonus in question. It is available only once in 48 months on any one mare.

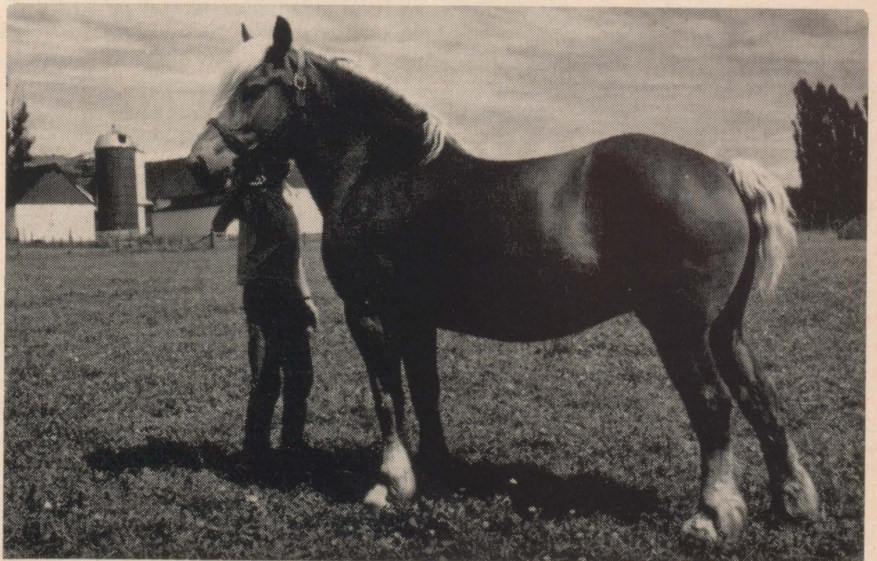
These regulations shall be in effect until further advice and replace the previous ones.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization

ROMEO LALANDE

QUEBEC, April 1st 1968.

"Classy Grace", a six-year-old Belgian mare belonging to Mr. Christophe Turgeon of St-Anselme, Dorchester.



poultrykeeping improvement competitions

Fully aware of the importance of poultry keeping in the agricultural economy of the Province of Quebec, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization wishes to encourage the organization of POULTRYKEEPING IMPROVEMENT COMPETITIONS.

AIMS

1. To study farm poultry production and organize it in keeping with local and provincial needs;
2. To work out special improvement programmes for individual poultry enterprises;
3. To encourage poultrymen to produce more efficiently,
 - a) by correcting defects of feeding and management;
 - b) by making chicks and poults of superior strains available to poultrymen;
4. To initiate poultrymen into the keeping of poultry accounts.

RULES

5. The competition includes the various branches of poultrykeeping, namely:
 - a) egg production (for consumption or hatching);
 - b) turkey raising (broilers or large turkeys);
 - c) chicken raising for meat (broilers or roasters);
6. Each competition will be on a regional scale and of three years duration.
7. To be eligible for the egg-production competition a competitor must have at least 200 laying birds; for the meat-chicken production competition, at least 2,000 broilers; and for the turkey-raising competition, at least 100 turkeys;
8. A minimum of twenty entrants is required for the organization of a competition;
9. If there is a change in the ownership of a farm, the new owner may continue as a regular competitor;
10. Competitors must undertake to follow the technical instructions of the Department's authorized representative and provide any report required of them.

ORGANIZATION

11. Before being organized, each competition must have been autho-



Filling up the feed hoppers on the farm of Rosaire Noisieux at Marieville in Rouville County.

- rized by the director of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division.
12. The poultryman must fill in an entry form and return it to the local agronomer.
 13. The final decision as to the acceptance of an entrant rests with the Department's authorized representative and will be made at the first inspection of the enterprise.
 14. The Director of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division will appoint a special committee to make a detailed study of each enterprise. The committee will outline an improvement programme to be carried out during each year and over the three years of the competition.
 15. A copy of the aforesaid programme will be sent to the competitor for his acceptance before the start of the competition.

BENEFITS

16. The Department will pay a grant of \$10.00 a year by way of encouragement to each competitor making a score of 65% or over;
17. On the recommendation of an authorized representative, a

special grant of \$20.00 per necessary electric ventilator will be paid to every competitor who organizes the ventilation of his poultry-house in accordance with plans provided by the Department;

18. After the points scored in each of the three years have been totalled at the close of the competition, an additional sum of \$500.00 will be distributed among the leading contestants in each competition, as follows:

First prize \$100.00
Second prize \$75.00
Third prize \$50.00
Five fourth prizes of \$25.00
Six fifth prizes of \$15.00
Six sixth prizes of \$10.00

19. Judging will be based on the progress made by the competitor during the competition according to a special score-card. It will not depend on the size or importance of the poultry enterprise.

These regulations replace the former ones and will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization
ROMEO LALANDE
QUEBEC, April 1st 1968

aid for
the purchase
of purebred
registered beef bulls
for handicapped
regions

The Department offers duly qualified settlers the following benefits:

1. Payment of 50% of the purchase price of a bull, the Department's contribution not to exceed \$200.
2. Payment of the cost of shipping the animal by rail and delivery to a central point in the beneficiaries' parish as one of a carload lot.
3. Selection and purchase of the animals by specialists.

REGULATIONS

4. Every settler established on a lot under location ticket and farming it on his own account may qualify for this assistance.
5. Placement of animals will be based on needs.
6. No application will be approved unless an investigation by an authorized agronomer has shown that the applicant is capable of feeding his animals well and properly managing a beef-raising enterprise.
7. If the Department is unable to provide the animal ordered, its liability shall be limited to refunding the applicant's contribution.
8. The applicant must undertake to:
 - a) Follow the instructions of the responsible agronomes with regard to the management, breeding, and feeding of the herd;
 - b) Keep the bull for breeding purposes for at least three years, unless the agronomer gives written authority to the contrary, with his reasons, or unless the beneficiary repays 75% of the purchase price less his own contribution.

These regulations will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization

ROMEO LALANDE

QUEBEC, April 1st, 1968.

subsidy
for the purchase
of purebred bulls

In order to help Quebec Farmers acquire high-quality purebred bulls, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers assistance, at the following rates, to those purchasing breeding bulls of good pedigree.

SUBSIDIES

A — BULLS OF DAIRY BREEDS

- 1 — Less than one year old and out of qualified dams by sires classified "Good" or "A" or better \$20
- 2 — Aged 12 to 18 months, after inspection and recommendation by an official representative of the Department if the regulations of the breed do not permit classification before the age of 18 months \$30
- 3 — Classified "Good", "Good Plus", "A", or "A Plus" \$45
- 4 — Classified "Very good" or "AA" \$60
- 5 — Classified "Excellent", "AA A", or the equivalent \$75

B — BULLS OF BEEF BREEDS

Following inspection and rating, prior to purchase, by an official representative of the Department, according to the percentage of points scored on a special score-card:

- 1 — Less than one year old with a score of at least 85% \$20
- 2 — One year old or over with a score of at least 75% \$45
- 3 — Eighteen months old or over with a score of at least 85% \$60

REGULATIONS

C — The purchaser must:

1. Be a farmer and operate a farm independent of the vendor's farm;
2. Reside in an area which is not within the territory served by an artificial breeding club, unless the bull and the herd for which it is intended are beef-type;

3. Not have received the Department's grant for the purchase of a bull within the past 30 months;
4. In the case of an animal less than one year old, produce satisfactory proof that its sire has been classified "Good" or the equivalent, or better;
5. In the case of a bull old enough to be classified, produce the official certificate of classification, unless the class is stated on the regular registration papers;
6. Produce the purchased animal's certificate of registration and transfer;
7. Submit an application for the subsidy to the regional office not later than three months after the purchase.

D — The purchased bull must:

1. If it is of dairy breed and old enough to be classified, have been officially classified on the vendor's farm prior to its purchase and possession by the buyer; however, if the animal is between 12 and 18 months old, the provisions of article A-2 above will apply;
2. If it is of beef breed, regardless of its age, have passed the inspection referred to in paragraph B
3. Be kept in the same herd for at least two consecutive years, provided that it continues to prove satisfactory. If it is sold for breeding purposes before the two years have expired, no subsidy will be paid to the new purchaser.

E — No subsidy will be paid in the case of exchange or of purchase for any other purpose than breeding

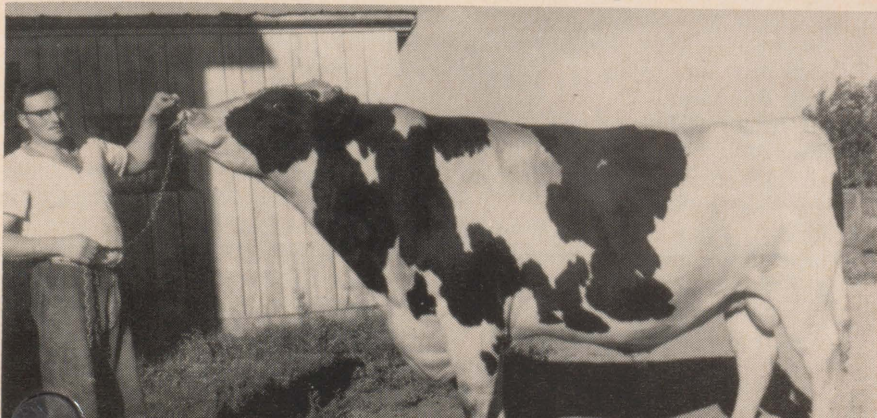
F — No purchase subsidy will be paid if the bull is to serve the buyer's herd and the vendor's herd at the same time.

G — These regulations supersede the previous ones and will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization

ROMEO LALANDE

QUEBEC, April 1st 1968.



rabbit raising improvement competitions

With a view to developing rabbit meat production and assessing the profitability of rabbit raising in the Province of Quebec, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization wishes to encourage the organization of RABBIT RAISING IMPROVEMENT COMPETITIONS.

AIMS

1. To study and analyse the profitability of rabbit meat production and organize rabbit raising centres.
2. To outline an improvement programme for each rabbit keeper.
3. To encourage rabbit keepers to produce more efficiently:
 - a) by instilling the technique necessary for successful conduct of their enterprises;
 - b) by promoting increase in the volume of production;
 - c) by trying to make the best breeding stock available to them and thus improve the quantity and quality of the meat.
4. To impress rabbit keepers with the importance of keeping accounts.
5. To put rabbit raising on a commercial basis.

RULES

6. Any rabbit keeper may take part in the competitions.
7. Each competition will be regional and of three years duration.
8. To be eligible, a competitor must have at least 10 breeding does.
9. A minimum of fifteen entrants is required for the organization of a competition.
10. Competitors must undertake to follow the technical instructions of the representative of the Department and provide any report required of them. Points will be deducted for failure to comply with this rule.

ORGANIZATION

11. The rabbit keeper must fill in an entry form and return it to the local agronomer.
12. Before being organized, each competition must have the approval of the Director of the Artificial Insemination and Livestock Improvement Division.

13. At the end of each year, the head of the Poultry Division will issue a report on production and the necessary recommendations.
14. The Department will pay a grant of \$10.00 a year by way of encouragement to each competitor making a score of 65% or over.
15. After the points scored in each of the three years have been totalled at the close of the competition, an additional sum of \$200.00 will be distributed among the leading contestants, as follows:

First prize	\$50.00
Second prize	\$40.00
Third prize	\$30.00
Fourth prize	\$20.00
Six fifth prizes	of \$10.00
16. Judging will be based on progress made during the competition and not on the size of the enterprise.

These regulations will remain in force until further notice.
The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization
ROMEO LANLANDE
QUEBEC, April 1st 1968

ASSISTANCE POLICY
Artificial Insemination and
Livestock Improvement Division

aid for the purchase of dairy cows for handicapped regions

In order to help dairy farming and agriculture generally in less favoured areas, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization offers special assistance for the introduction of grade dairy cows of good quality.

Form of Assistance

1. Payment of the balance of the cost of the cow(s) on receipt of the beneficiaries' contribution of \$100 per head;
2. Payment of the cost of transporting the cows to a central point in the beneficiaries' parish;
3. Selection and purchase of young grade cows of the best possible quality by livestock specialists of the Department.

Regulations

4. This assistance is intended for farmers and settlers owning a dairy herd who wish to increase their milk production sufficiently to make it an economically sound full-time enterprise;
5. Only farms already carrying at least 5 cows and having enough potentially arable land (in the County Agronomer's opinion) to allow the herd to be enlarged fairly quickly to at least 25 head of cows are eligible;
6. Under the terms of this policy, the beneficiary must acquire *at least two cows per year*, the maximum being *20 cows in three years*;
7. Persons already owning 20 cows or more (after culling) are not eligible for this assistance;
8. If the Department is unable to supply the cows requested by an applicant, its liability shall be limited to returning his contribution;
9. The beneficiary must undertake to:
 - a) keep the cows he acquires under this policy for at least three years or repay their purchase price less his contribution;
 - b) breed his cows to a registered bull;
 - c) follow in all particulars the directions of the responsible agronomes as regards the management, breeding, and feeding of his herd.

This policy replaces the former one and will remain in force until further notice.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Colonization
ROMEO LANLANDE
QUEBEC, April 1st, 1968.

medium-term loans under the Quebec Farm Improvement Act

Operations under the Quebec Farm Improvement Act continued very satisfactorily in 1967. The lenders — Banks, and Savings and Credit Unions — granted medium-term loans to farmers who took advantage of the rebate of 3% interest allowed on

borrowings for purposes mentioned in the Act and meeting the conditions laid down in the Regulations. The reimbursements of 3% interest are paid twice a year, usually in May and November, by the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau directly to the lender for benefit of the borrower, provided that his repayments are not in arrears.

The number of medium-term loans made to Quebec farmers in 1967 under the terms of the Act and approved for the rebate of 3% interest was slightly less than in 1966, namely 10,230 as compared with 10,459. On the other hand, the total amount of such loans was larger in 1967 than in 1966 — \$21,904,840.91 as compared with \$21,409,367.93 — an increase of \$495,472.98, or 2.3%. In consequence, the Province's new commitments in connection with the reimbursement of 3% interest on behalf of the farmers also showed a slight increase — \$2,189,212.73 for the 10,230 loans granted in 1967 as against \$2,184,270.75 for the 10,459 granted in 1966. During 1967, the amount actually reimbursed to farmers in the form of 3% interest rebate was \$1,787,022.28.

The average amount of the loans was higher in 1967 than in 1966, namely \$2,141.24 compared with \$2,046.98. The average loan per borrower also showed an increase — \$2,390.58 in 1967 as against \$2,288.79 in 1966.

Farmers of the Province may take advantage of the Quebec Farm Improvement Act for the following purposes: purchase of farm implements and agricultural equipment or machinery (which accounted for 69.82% of the total borrowings in 1967); erection or improvement of various farm buildings (15.25%); purchase of cattle, pigs and sheep for breeding purposes (8.97%); purchase of farm equipment including automatic barn-cleaners, sugaring equipment and irrigation equipment (5.07%); and for various improvements to the land and for drinking-water supply systems and electrical installations (0.89%).

The figures for 1967 show that 31.01% of the amount borrowed under the Act in that year was lent by Savings and Credit Unions and 68.99% by Chartered Banks. Of the total amount borrowed since the Act was put into effect, i.e. between January 1962 and December 31st 1967, Savings and Credit Unions have lent 19.40% and Chartered Banks 80.60%.

By virtue of section 17 of the Farm Improvement Act, the Govern-

ment guarantees repayment of losses sustained by lenders under the Act, up to a limit of 10% of the total amount of such loans. In 1967, 57 losses amounting to \$65,849.94 were paid, bringing the number of such compensations since the start of operations under the Act to 192 and the amount repaid to \$245,290.92, or .019% of the total sum lent up to December 31st 1967.

The administration costs of the Farm Improvement division for 1967 were \$93,470.75.

As regards the age of borrowers under the Farm Improvement Act, farmers between 31 and 50 have benefited the most, having borrowed 62.66% of the total amount lent during the period from January 1962 to December 31st 1967; those between 21 and 30 obtained 12.59% of the total lent, and the remaining 24.75% was borrowed by farmers over 51 years of age.

19,180 policies taken out in Quebec Crop Insurance Plan's first year

The Quebec Crop Insurance Board sold the last policy of its first year of operations on May 15th, bringing the number of these policies taken out by Quebec's farmers to 19,180. This figure is at least double the most optimistic forecasts based on results of crop insurance programmes in other countries and provinces: it shows, in the words of the Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr Clément Vincent who is responsible for applying the Act, "that crop insurance meets a real need of Quebec farmers and that the plan we have put into effect is generous enough to be accepted at the outset by most of our farmers".

The total of 19,180 comprises 19,063 policies taken out by farmers to insure their field crops and 117 covering flue-cured tobacco, the only

specialized crop insurable this season.

Premiums payable on the 19,180 policies total \$2,133,882.65, of which half is paid by the governments. Farmers taking advantage of the many benefits of crop insurance thus pay only half of the premium charges. They have no administration costs to pay as these are borne entirely by government.

The Quebec Crop Insurance Act was passed unanimously by the Legislative Assembly on June 29th 1967, and a few days later a Board was set up to administer it, as provided for in section 2. The members of the Board were sworn in by Judge Marc Fortin of the Magistrate's Court at the Court House in Quebec on July 10th, in the presence of Mr. Daniel Johnson and Mr. Clément Vincent. Mr. Roméo Martin was appointed president of the Board, Mr. Jean Blanchet vice-president, and Mr. J. Maurice Massicotte and Mr. Roland Bergeron members. A fifth member, Mr André Bellerose of Saint-Camille, Wolfe County, representing farmers' associations, was appointed later.

The newly appointed administrators began work at once to set up the various components of the complicated organization which had to start functioning as an operational unit. At the same time they kept up an intensive publicity campaign to acquaint farmers with the plan and find the host of helpers needed to ensure sales of crop insurance policies to farmers throughout Quebec. The services of a firm of specialists were engaged to carry out mass publicity, while an increasing number of information meetings were held in rural Quebec during the fall and winter to answer the many questions from farmers anxious to safeguard their incomes through the unique programme made available to them by the Quebec government.

We wish to pay tribute to the members of the Board for their hard work in ensuring that everything would be ready in time for the first of February, the opening date for the sale of policies. From then until the close of selling on May 15th, the number of policies approved gradually increased to the impressive total mentioned above.

In the meantime, as stipulated in the Act, an advisory committee to the Board was formed from representatives of various farming regions of the Province, with a representative from the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and another from the provincial Department of Finance.

Women's Institutes

Editor's Note:-

Because of the importance and timeliness of the news of the Annual Convention of the Q.W.I., the regular "Month With The W.I." will be a double feature next month.

NEWS AND
VIEWS OF THE
QUEBEC WOMEN'S
INSTITUTES
INC.

Edited by
Viola Moranville,
Publicity Convenor
Q.W.I.

highlights of the convention

The Quebec Women's Institutes once again enjoyed the hospitality of Macdonald College for this their 54th Annual Convention. The theme chosen was "Human Rights and Human Responsibilities", this year having been declared International Human Rights Year.

While the Executive were in session on Monday, June 17th, Mrs. H. Wallace, Provincial Home Economics Convenor assisted by Miss Edna Smith were busily engaged in setting up the Handicraft display in the beautiful setting of the Reception Room in Stewart Hall. The display was later enhanced by an exhibition of crafts loaned by the Department of Home Economics, Quebec, and tastefully displayed by Miss Suzanne Auger. The Q.W.I. Handicraft Contest had previously been judged by Miss Auger and Miss Fran Wren of Macdonald College. About 150 visited this display and signed the book kept for the visitors' signatures. While the contest was not as largely participated in as usual, the quality was excellent.

The Provincial Board met on Tuesday for a busy session, taking time out in the afternoon for the customary delightful afternoon tea at Glenaldale. This social hour with Mrs. Dion, wife of Vice-Principal Dr. Dion and with the wives of some of the faculty at the College is one of the rich rewards of serving as a member of the Provincial Board.

Wednesday morning was Buzz Session time, delegates dividing into three groups — Presidents, Treasurers and Convenors (with delegates choosing their preferred group). These brought ideas, suggestions and valuable information to each one in the group. Each really buzzed.

Mrs. G. Clarke, St. John's, New-

foundland, the National President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, attended meetings from Wednesday afternoon through Thursday evening and captured the hearts of all in attendance. Mrs. Ossington welcomed all members at the Wednesday afternoon session. The Mary Stewart Collect was repeated in unison followed by a moment of silence in memory. Mrs. Ossington reported on the innumerable requests from across Canada for copies of The Quebec Mosaic. The publishing of this book as a Centennial Project of the Q.W.I. was a very successful project being completely sold out. Plans were made for the visit in Quebec of Mrs. Aroti Dutt, International President of Associated Country Women of the World. Mrs. Dutt will be the guest of the Quebec Women's Institutes from August when she arrives in Dorval until her departure Saturday afternoon, August 24th. In order that Mrs. Dutt can meet as many members as possible, two reception centres have been arranged for by the Provincial Executive. Sherbrooke County and Argenteuil County will act as hostesses to the surrounding counties in their areas on August 23rd and 24th in that order.

There were 1118 stockings donated to Save the Children Fund, plus 14 more from Beebe branch which never did reach their destination. In the Report of the President, Mrs. Ossington commended the members of the Q.W.I. for the determination which has carried them through many problems. We were all urged to continue to carry the torch for Home and Country.

Following a short Sing-Song, two plays were presented. The first was from Brome County and the second was from Richmond County. Both were much enjoyed.

Mrs. McGibbon reported for F.W.I.C. and its many projects in which we, as members, have tried to assist and she also reported on C.A.C. including the following subjects: water pollution, price surveys, trading stamps, substitute dairy products, danger of acetone in glue, food label regulation, insecticides and pesticides. The Formal Opening took place on Wednesday evening when the welcome to Macdonald College was given by Mr. Gordon Thomson, Information Officer, Macdonald College, on behalf of Dr. H. Dion, the Vice-Principal who was unavoidably absent. Mr. Thomson is the son of Mrs. Roswell Thomson, a former President of Q.W.I. and is consequently well acquainted with the background and aims of Q.W.I. In his remarks he stated that the members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (on which he had served) were

pleased with the initiative of the Q.W.I. in presenting Briefs and with our determination to communicate with the community at large. We all have a need to select new goals, we should be strong and *determined* in our projects. Mrs. Ellard, Past President, thanked Mr. Thomson and assured him there was *nothing* as determined as a W.I. member.

Greetings were brought by: Mr. Patrice Boudreau, Head of Information Service, who brought greetings from the Department of Agriculture and who spoke briefly on the changing role of women in rural areas.

Mrs. G. Clarke, National President, Federated Women's Institutes of Canada. Miss Brayne, Women's Associates of Macdonald College. Dr. Mark Waldron, Continuing Education Service, Macdonald College, spoke briefly on the new Centre of Continuing Education now being planned at Macdonald College. Miss Helen Neilson O.B.E., School of Food Science, Macdonald College. Mrs. Bennet Pope, Montreal Council of Women. Mrs. Ross Brander, C. A. C. (Quebec Branch). The President's address followed. Mrs. Ossington gave us many words of wisdom and to quote Mrs. Pope, "I have never heard a more generous and down to earth message as that of your President". Following another Sing-Song, two more plays were presented by Chateauguay-Huntingdon and Gaspé Counties. Professor Rowles of Macdonald College was the Adjudicator and chose the following plays for prizes: 1st Chateauguay-Huntingdon; 2nd Brome and 3rd Richmond. He was highly complimentary in his remarks for all four plays given by these counties, remarking that all plays were most enjoyable and well received. Ste Annes W.I. served lunch to a most appreciative group on both Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Thursday morning brought the reports from the Convenors, showing the activities, interests and projects of the Q.W.I. Many of these were outstanding. Dr. Mark Waldron gave us an informative talk about 'the changing world of education'.

The Question Box brought questions and answers which cleared the thoughts of many. Mrs. George Clarke, National President, was led into the Assembly Hall by the Provincial President and Past President Mrs. Ellard during the singing of the Hymn of all Nations. Mrs. Clarke in her address led us all through the corridor of Life, either just moving along doing the everyday things or opening the many doors leading into the corridor marked opportunity, interest and service. She envisioned Adelaide Hoodless as an opener of doors and

urged us all to follow in her footsteps. The full text of her address and of other addresses and reports will be contained we hope in the Annual Report Book. Mrs. McGibbon thanked Mrs. Clarke and told her that she "inspired us to be more proud of belonging to the organization — a real stimulant to have you with us".

Mrs. Ellard then called Mrs. Ossington to the front of the stage, presenting Mrs. Ossington with a Life Membership in Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, a special award. Mrs. Ossington graciously thanked her and then reminded the members that the Centennial Medal presented to her had really been earned by the Q. W. I. members throughout the Province during many years.

Mrs. Ossington, on behalf of Q. W. I., then presented Mrs. Cascaden, retiring Treasurer, with a Federated Pin as a small token of appreciation of her services during the past four years, and one to Mrs. Westover, Convenor of Citizenship for her splendid work on the Hospitality Committee which Q. W. I. had organized for Expo 67, and also a small gift to Mrs. Knox Copping for her work on the same Committee. Mrs. Toy, our Pianist, was also recognized as a very gallant lady full of grit and determination and a worthy example of a Women's Institute member.

An illustrated talk by Miss Anne Barwell entitled, *The Changing Years* was greatly enjoyed by all. This was through the courtesy of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada and both commentator and screening were excellent.

Thursday evening was 'Celebrating International Human Rights Year'. We had two films, "The Longhouse People" and "No Longer Vanishing". These were followed by a Panel Discussion with Mrs. Ellard, Mrs. Westover, Mrs. Zimmer and Mrs. Knox Copping at the 'Table'. Each of the ladies gave us much food for thought and the desire to distribute the ideas to the world in general.

The Resolution Committee presented resolutions regarding suggestions that both Homes and Schools be made more available for Retarded Children and on Trespassing on Private Property. Mrs. Ellard spoke of the interesting and rewarding years in Office and promised to be with the members at the meetings as often as possible.

The Nominations Chairman, Mrs. Calvin Harvey, presented the following slate:

Provincial Executive:

Past President, Mrs. J. Ossington;

President, Mrs. G. McGibbon; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. H. Wallace; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. J. Westover; Treasurer, Mrs. V. R. Beattie.

Provincial Convenors of Standing Committees:

Agriculture, Mrs. T. E. Zimmer; Citizenship, Mrs. Knox Copping; Education, Mrs. T. E. Gilchrist; Home Economics, Miss Edna Smith; Publicity, Miss Viola Moranville; Welfare & Health, Mrs. P. A. Nadeau.

Following the election of officers, there was a standing ovation for Mrs. Ossington, retiring President. Mrs. McGibbon, new President, gave a report of suggested projects for the coming year and brought the Convention to a close with the singing of God Save The Queen.

The singing at intermissions was greatly enjoyed with Mrs. Henderson as our very vivacious song leader and the excellent accompaniment of the ever willing Mrs. Toy at the piano. In all, a most happy and enjoyable Convention.

grant of \$1,500

The Federated Women's Institutes of Canada have received a grant of \$1,500 from the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State. This will be used to bring two leaders from the Northern Canada Women's Institutes to the Twelfth Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World as FWIC accredited visitors.

The grant is given in the general field of Citizenship development and is in recognition of "the effective work of the Women's Institute in the North country in a community setting" and for their proven ability over the years in Canada "to relate in a meaningful way at grass-roots level", to quote from the statement accompanying the grant.

The recipients of the grant are Mrs. L. T. Vear, Discovery, N.W.T. and Mrs. Marguerite Lambert, Destruction Bay, Yukon. Both are carrying on extension work for FWIC in their respective Territories this season. They will be joined at the Conference by the ten other FWIC accredited visitors and six voting delegates. Mrs. George Clarke, St. John's, Nfld., National President, will be leading the entire group, which includes the delegates and accredited visitors from the ten Provincial Units of the Federation in addition to those of the National body. The Conference is to be held September 3-14, at the State University, East Lansing, Michigan.

The Little Red Schoolhouse

by Eva Baldwin,

Grade 9, Coaticook Schoolhouse; this essay won second prize at the Stanstead County School Fair.

"Ah Me," sighed the Little Red Schoolhouse, "there goes another window-pane. Oh, it's so drafty in here. Look at that stove. If only someone would have the courtesy to fire the little thing up. It looks like it hasn't had a new coat of blacking in ages. This is what has become of me. Where have all the gay little voices gone, and those darling little desks? Those rickety, unvarnished things in the middle of the room surely cannot be those nice new seats. Can that rag on my pole be the new Union Jack I once wore so proudly? What has happened to me. Am I now a useless heap of brick? Heaven forbid. I'm still spry yet, even though all obvious evidence may attempt to prove otherwise.

Ah, that bookcase, once custodian of forty glossy primers, look at it now. Who stole those treasures and left these tattered things? Who is the thief who plunders the earth's richest gains? Who stealthily comes and goes without warning? What a sly old fellow, Time, who creeps up when no one is looking? Scarcely seen or noticed, but he leaves a lasting memorial.

My eyes grow weary, Ah, what do I see? A school bus, all shiny new, would you be stopping here? No, but of course you're headed for the new-fangled thing up the road. Seems to me it's a road, or is it a street? This modern lingo is too much for me. Oh, I see a little girl coming, has she smile for me? No, they don't come here anymore, how disgusting — ouch, oh, how my foot aches, who jarred the chair? Probably that sly old knave known as the wind, as I was saying. My how it stings. Look at that young lady, the shocking skirts these days, seems to me women aren't feminine anymore. Why, it's the new school marm. She doesn't even have a switch. Just goes to show you what she knows.

Oh, how quickly the world goes by, and without one knowing glance, or sorry smile. Rush, rush, rush, my land, what's the hurry. I guess I'm getting old. Why must everyone always be in such a pickle? Look at me, I'm still standing and you don't see me gallivanting all over creation. What's that? Plug your ears, sonny, Oh, I abhor those roaring monsters. Must they huff and puff so? Does no one take his time or advantage of his leisure hours? My, my, my

foot's getting blue. Oh, the pain, everybody's always on the go. I'm contented to sit back and enjoy life, what there is left of it.

My gracious, it's past my bedtime, it's almost seven o'clock, I'm almost as bad as those modern scalawags. Take my advice, you may be deserted in your old age, so take life as it comes. Grow up, and have friends. You have only one life, enjoy it while you can.

Yawn, yawn, — Good Ni —

O Canada

As you know, that after finally getting a flag we now have to argue about the National Anthem, and this is at present going on and on and around and around in Ottawa.

Mrs. Jos. Ouellet of Québec has written a bilingual version of 'O Canada' (at least they have decided to let us keep the same music). She thinks it would have a tremendous unifying effect for our country and of course she is right. How can we keep on with half of us singing English words and the rest French ones at the same time, or one half silent while the others sing?

She is certain children would have no difficulty learning it. They wouldn't. Remember how enthusiastically they learned Bobby Gimby's 'Canada'? And that is the place to start — with the children. To quote Mrs. Ouellet: "Let us remember that children are not born with prejudice in their minds — it is we grown-ups who have taught it to them. We may be cast in our mold, but let us give our children the break of being free from bigotry."

There is no one in Canada in a better position to start this wonderful ball rolling than we English-speaking Quebecers. And what better project for the QWI in 1968? Try out the words at your next meeting and see how well they fit into the music . . .

Here they are and let's all sing together:

*"O Canada! Our home, notre pays,
La feuille d'érable, one flag from sea
to sea.*

*Sol de liberté, sol d'égalité,
Where freedom's banner flies,
Chantons tous la gloire
D'une riche histoire,
Our home 'neath northern skies.*

*O Canada! O ma patrie!
Hold high the maple leaf o'er land and
sea*

O Canada! My country, mon pays."

The Powers that be may decide to change a few words, but they can't discard it all if we start singing right across the country, so let's go . . . O Canada, mon pays . . .

the answer

Many of the Q.W.I. members and friends have pondered the question "do these Christmas Stockings that we send to the Save the Children Fund campaign ever go to areas where they are greatly needed?" — the following letter is a replica of many letters received from various parts of the world where these stockings have brought joy to tiny little hearts and hands . . .

*Nam Kwang Orphanage
P.O. Box 363
Pusan, Korea*

*Mrs. George Marlin
R.R. #2
Hemmingford, Quebec.
Canada.*

Dear Mrs. George Marlin:

I would like to thank you most sincerely for the lovely gift you sent through the aid organization for a Merry Christmas. We reside in the harbour city called Pusan, which is placed in the southern-end of our country. Your wonderful gifts just made all our children much delighted.

This orphanage was established in 1942 and has been raising unfortunate orphans for 25 years. Our 600 children age from the birth to 16 are living in this orphanage happily by the love from some sponsors, even though they are placed under difficult circumstances.

During the period numberless children entered into actual world, and many of them grow bigger both spiritually and physically, and learn and study very hard, and there are also many children who can now walk, speak from the birth time, and our mothering ladies and nurses take care of these little 100 babies now.

*I am writing this thank you letter in advance for your heart-warmth, and I will write you later again next time with a lot of interesting things in the near future. With my sincerest prayers that may you and your beloved families be happy and further prosperous throughout the Happy New Year of 1968, I am,
Gratefully yours,
Park Tae Duk
Superintendent*

Next Month:

Changing Qualifications

For a Career

by

Peter Henderson



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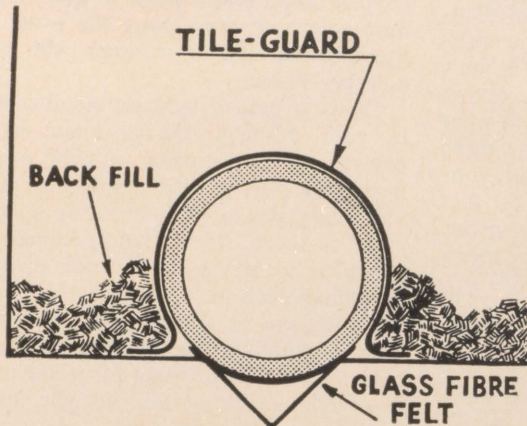
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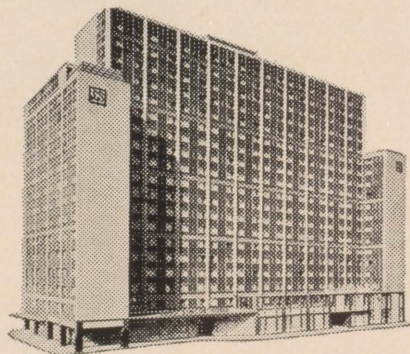


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Duties of a Member

No organization can exist without members, so you must realize the importance of a member — *but don't be just a member, be a good member.*

It is your duty to your branch to attend every meeting. Of course, there are times when one just cannot attend, but sometimes too, a little extra planning will overcome many of the difficulties which you think may be in your way. You will get so much more out of your Institute if you keep up with what is going on; if you miss two or three times, you have lost the trend, your interest is gone, and it may be that your branch will have lost a member. So try very hard to attend every meeting.

Be on time. If your meeting is set for two o'clock, allow yourself fifteen minutes so that you can get your coat off, say a few "hellos" and then settle down for a busy afternoon. If the meeting does not start because one of your members has said, "Oh I know so and so is coming, I saw her in town yesterday," and your president does wait and finally all who are expected have arrived your meeting is off to a late start and perhaps business which should have had quite a bit of discussion is rushed through and later may result in dissatisfaction. And it is not a good thing to be too late getting away from the meeting. So help your president to start a meeting on time. (More and more we are emphasizing this — start the meeting on time even if there is hardly anyone present. The members soon learn no one is going to wait for them and will make the effort to get there. It is not fair to those who do arrive at the hour indicated to penalize them for making that effort by waiting for the laggards.)

When you are called upon to vote put your hand up high. If you are for the matter in question, really vote for it, and if you're against it do not be afraid to vote against it. Then if there is a discussion and all opinions are expressed, ten chances to one, the decision finally arrived at will be the correct one. Don't, *don't*, vote in favour just because the lady sitting next to you voted that way, or if it was your best friend that made the motion. If you don't agree, don't be afraid to say so. And above all, don't sit through the meeting without saying a word, or taking part in the discussions, and then go home and talk about what should have been done, when the place for that was right at the meeting. Pay close attention to what is going on, give your president and secretary close attention, speak in turn, keep your meeting well in order. If you wish to speak (and I know that this is seldom done, but it

does keep things in order) stand to address your president. Don't above all things, whisper to your neighbour while someone is speaking; you wouldn't like that if you were trying to explain something.

Pay your dues when they are due. Take your turn having the meeting and as might be the case in lots of homes, if your home is too small to accommodate your members, share the work of the meeting with a member who has a larger home.

Do your best to increase membership in your branch. Always invite newcomers to your district to your meetings, and it is a nice gesture to plan something just a little extra as a welcome to them. An invitation should be extended to all ladies in your district to attend each meeting, whether they are members or not and you will find that eventually some of them will decide that they like your Institute, they like your meetings, and so you have some new members.

Always be courteous to your guest speakers, really put on your best meeting manners for them, so that they will go away with a good impression of your branch. And in closing, and this is so important, when election of officers rolls around, you are nominated for an office, don't without some very real reason jump up and say, "Oh, I couldn't do it, I wouldn't know the first thing about it". The thing is that the person who has just completed the term had to find out too when she started. You can certainly take an office and do a real good job of it if you will just try. You will find that the support you receive from past officers and from your present fellow officers will be of wonderful help to you. Don't let the same officers carry on year in, year out; don't let it be a case of the "willing horse carries the load", and I am sure that you all agree that it is only fair that each one should take a turn.

And it is not a very good idea, immediately after you have a new member to put her into office; give her a little chance to get settled as a member first, and you will find she will be a GOOD MEMBER, and later on when she has had an opportunity to know a little more about the work she will be a GOOD OFFICER.

N. S. report

The Women's Institutes of Nova Scotia report a milestone in their history. A lively "Let's Talk It Over" discussion followed an Executive Meeting of the Digby District W.I. The topic was racial discrimination and prejudice, with particular empha-

sis on the Negro-white relationship. The consensus of opinion was that despite the publicity that seems to indicate otherwise, the Negro is not discriminated against as much as he was a few years ago. Publicity is good if it leads to realization of needs, but the type that leads to racial hatred and bloody rioting can only harm the cause of the negro. Changes will come, but must come slowly, built on a firm foundation of goodwill and understanding. There must be a change of attitudes and we can help by giving friendship and moral support. Education is the key — Governments can help by making laws against discrimination, against prejudice they are helpless.

"That doesn't sound like anything very new or startling, does it?" the report goes on to say, "but wait — the Women's Institutes taking part in this discussion were from three Branches: Bear River, which is English speaking; Meteghan River-Lower Saulnierville, which is French; and Acaciaville, the only Negro Women's Institute in Canada. Where else", the writer continues, "could you find three such groups in one small district. Though the French and English Institutes have always worked together in complete harmony and friendship, they are now proud to say that the inclusion of the Acaciaville W.I. has brought to all a new understanding and liking for the Negro. We meet and talk, agree or disagree, simply as Women's Institute members — and friends", concludes the report written by Mrs. Thelma Buckler, District Secretary. Another pertinent note is the fact the District President is from the Acaciaville W.I.

All nationalities and creeds are found in the Women's Institute, not only in Canada but around the world, but as this is the only Negro W.I. in this country the Nova Scotia W.I. may well be proud of this milestone in their history; a practical application of the theme of this year on Human Rights.

a prayer

*Give me work to do;
Give me health;
Give me joy in simple things.
Give me an eye for beauty,
A tongue for truth,
A heart that loves,
A mind that reasons,
A sympathy that understands;
Give me neither malice nor envy,
But a true kindness
And a noble common sense.
At the close of each day
Give me a book,
And a friend with whom I can be
silent.*